1948.

The Sixth Decade

THE SIXTH DECADE

Over a Half Century of Healing

and Human Kindness

NEW ENGLAND DEACONESS
HOSPITAL

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

"Why, Miss, I knew the Deaconess before you were born!"

A Long Future

On seeking directions from a native Vermonter, a motorist asked: "Have you lived here all your life?"

"Not yet," was the cryptic reply.

The New England Deaconess Hospital is launched into its Sixth Decade. Its accomplishments today are world known, but it is not yet ready to rest on its laurels.

The Story opens at
691 Massachusetts Avenue

A Saga of Service

Times change, medical methods and means advance, but human kindness is ageless. A 19th century surgeon carries a patient up steep stairs to operate in a tiny Boston hospital. An eminent surgeon of today, performing a chest operation, massages a stilled heart back to life. Both strive to serve and to cure. Through five decades, from a converted residence on Massachusetts Avenue to today's New England Deaconess Hospital on the Riverway, runs a rich story of the healing arts and the value of human kindness.

The story opens with eight devoted Deaconesses of the Methodist Church who ministered to the sick and poor of Boston: it is filled with unusual incidents of sacrificial service and medical progress; today the Hospital is on the threshold of greater promise to sufferers everywhere.

On a rainy February day in 1896 more than a hundred persons gathered for the dedication of the five-story home-hospital on Massachusetts Avenue. Some viewed this Deaconess project as an experiment. When its first year ended, the little 14-bed hospital was "no longer an experiment, but a necessity."

Surgical Feats on a Shoestring

Under the direction of serene, dark-haired Mary E. Lunn, who had come from Chicago to supervise the adjacent Deaconess Home, the little hospital was filled with a "sweet spirit of harmony and Christian fellowship." Twice during each busy day prayers were offered for their patients and doctors.

Such was the quality of care that soon Boston's finest doctors

With Miss Lunn, miracles were to be expected.

brought their patients to the Deaconess. Despite limitations like open gaslight in the operating room, some of the most advanced surgery of the era was performed. During the first year patients had come from as far south as Florida, and from Nova Scotia to the north, because here they found a combination of fine medicine, abundant sunshine, spotless housekeeping, and nursing care as is given only to loved ones at home. As its reputation grew, the Hospital was continuously filled, and then, as today, the numbers of waiting sick tugged at the heart-strings of the staff.

Like a Christian Home

At the end of the second year the *Boston Transcript* said: "Of all the many charities with which Boston is endowed, none is more pre-eminently beautiful or beneficent than the work of the Deaconess Hospital on Massachusetts Avenue.

"Founded but two years since to supplement the labors of the Deaconesses among the poor and sick, it has rapidly grown, not only beyond the expectations of the founders, but beyond the present capacity of its buildings. It is unsectarian in its broadest sense, and numbers among its patients members of every religious faith, yet the

Twins come to the crowded little Hospital

dominant note is that of a Christian home.

"Such has been the reputation of the Hospital that its limited space is always taken and many are waiting for an opportunity for treatment.

"It is painful to these women, whose lives are wholly given up without fee or reward to relieving the misery of others, to be obliged to turn away the sick and suffering to whom they would gladly extend the great facilities for recovery possessed by the Hospital. But alas! — with the few beds at their disposal, they have to refuse numerous pay patients and thereby lose the income that would go towards extending the number of beds for charity patients.

The first nurses combined leg-o'mutton sleeves with precision

"Scarcely a day passes that the pressing necessity of more room is not forced upon them. The Deaconesses themselves are but ministering angels. They have no means at their command other than what a kind providence sends to them through the benevolence of others."

Top Surgeon — Sabbath Fisherman

Boston's great surgeon, genial Maurice H. Richardson, was

one of the Hospital's first doctors and staunchest friends. When plans were formed for a larger building, this generous-hearted man spoke publicly in behalf of the undertaking. As human as he was skilled, Dr. Richardson never forgot the small touches which add warmth to hospital life. Sometimes he played hymns and songs on the Hospital piano. Often he brought fish for the nurses. His eyes would twinkle when, after Miss Lunn had lectured him for fishing on Sunday, she would eat the fish!

Assisting Dr. Richardson in those early Deaconess days was a handsome young doctor whose patients appreciated the carnation in his lapel and his genuine concern for each sufferer. Nurses, and the young surgeons he later trained, loved Dr. Daniel Fiske Jones for his great heart as well as his eminent ability.

Miss Lunn, a woman of vision, early realized that the first little Hospital was but the embryo of a great institution. In 1900 she was criticized when she recommended its present site on the Riverway bordering Boston and Brookline, "You can't expect doctors to go to the woods to treat their patients," people said.

The small Superintendent, convinced that her choice was the best available site for a growing hospital, was insistent. Although illness the next year compelled her resignation, Deaconesses and friends travelled throughout New

A few moments off for a picture —

A graduate of the first nurses' class, Miss Betts, taught, and for 23 years managed, the Hospital's problems.

England raising funds for the fifty-bed hospital that opened in 1907 on the site she had chosen.

Quizzed on Their Knees

Another Deaconess, Miss Adeliza A. Betts, a member of the first nursing class to graduate, succeeded Miss Lunn. With much of the teaching added to her other responsibilities, Miss Betts, who many times gave her own bed to a patient and slept on chairs in her office, prepared her busy students for their examinations by quizzing them as they "scrubbed the floors or the instruments in the operating room." In 1902 she became the first executive head of the Hospital and first director of the Nursing Service and School of Nursing, and the following year she was elected the first alumnae president.

With "plenty of room to expand," Miss Lunn's vision of a 50-bed Hospital in the Riverway was realized in 1907.

Each of the Hospital's first five decades, had its highlights. The first was filled with certain signs that the project would flourish. A magic touch, enduring human kindness, stamped its success. Medical men saw early the great therapeutic value of that quality of care usually reserved for loved ones in the home. As the first decade ended, one of them wrote:

"I never had a patient who left the Hospital without being pleased with it, and without having felt the friendly and personal atmosphere in a most marked degree . . . I have never had a patient do better in any place, and I think not as well."

The fourteen-bed Hospital, open to all regardless of race or creed, cared for more than 1,700 patients in its first ten years. Its growth is shown in the fact that today the Hospital cares for more than four times this number each year.

They Took to the Woods

Despite predictions that doctors would not "go out to the woods," by 1912 more than fifty doctors were bringing their patients to the Deaconess Hospital on the Fenway, and in the next year Miss Betts was to report sorrowfully that it had been forced to turn away almost as many patients as it had admitted.

Nursing was one of the Hospital's prime services. The first simple home nursing courses, then more advanced courses, and in 1911 a Nurses Training School was organized under State law. In 1913 the Norman Wait Harris Training School was opened as a memorial to the Methodist banker's mother, who had been intensely interested in the education of young women.

War and the Perrin Ward

Although the clouds of World War I were gathering, the institution itself was reaching toward the development of special services which were to make it a national medical center. The Hospital had opened Brodbeck Cottage, on Pilgrim Road, chiefly for diabetic care; it had set aside rooms especially for goiter work and equipped its first X-ray department. Many of its doctors and

When more than simple home nursing was required, the Harris Hall Training School was built in 1913.

thirty-three of its nurses answered the call of the colors. The war brought the Hospital many wounded sailors and soldiers who were treated in a special ward built by the Hospital and known as the Willard T. Perrin Ward. Work done in this pavilion and by the members of the Deaconess staff during the war was of a distinguished nature.

Silver Anniversary; Golden Friends

At the Twenty-fifth Anniversary celebration in 1921, among the Hospital's forward looking friends were Bishop John Hamilton,

By 1927 nurses were living as well as learning at Harris Hall.
(Inset shows "hairdo's" at about this time.)

Bishop William Burt, Mr. Norman Wait Harris, Mr. Perrin, Rev. William Nast Brodbeck, Mrs. T. C. Watkins, Mrs. J. W. Cushing, Theodore Hildreth, R. S. Douglas and William T. Rich, later president of the Board of Managers for ten years.

Peace introduced a new era of growth. In 1923 a 130-bed wing was added to the first 50-bed hospital. In the meantime, nursing education also had progressed. The Deaconess training now consisted of a three-year prescribed course with four months of specialized study at Simmons College, and Harris Hall Nurses Home with accommodations for 50 nurses, a library and a dining room had been completed.

. . . The first small surgery boasted a $250 operating table, heavy glass shelves and three Welsbach burners. Today's modern operating rooms cost as much as 100 times this amount.

. . . The Deaconess who plucked a zither accompaniment to her song was a forerunner of the cheery Nurses' Aide who wheels a lending library to the bedside.

The doorway to understanding.

Teaching Diabetics to Live

When Brodbeck Cottage opened in 1919, diabetics, particularly children, were persons for whom time was running out. Only a few could look forward even to a life of invalidism. Insulin was still some years away. Study centered around proper dietary care in this cottage, which was named for Miss Lunn's early co-worker and first president of the Board of Managers.

A Malady and a Mission

Under Dr. Elliott P. Joslin, who has served with the Deaconess since its beginning, educational work expanded to such an extent that by the end of the first year nurses had been especially trained in the care of diabetic patients and sent even to Florida and Canada to instruct others. Soon doctors and nurses from many states and countries were coming to Dr. Joslin to learn this new treatment for one of the world's worst maladies.

First in Insulin

On August 7, 1922, the first insulin produced in this country was given to a diabetic at Brodbeck Cottage. Classes were organized for instruction in proper home care; Wandering Diabetic Nurses were sent throughout New England to help former patients and sometimes entire communities. The first diabetic dental clinic and foot room in the world were established in the Deaconess Hospital. Meanwhile, research brought about great improvements in diabetic surgery and demonstrated that diabetic coma need not be fatal.

In 1935 the opening of the George F. Baker Clinic added greatly to the facilities of the Hospital, providing not only additional beds but much needed laboratory space for research and adequate housing for the numerous activities related to the care of diabetic patients.

Art of Living Longer

Teaching is the greatest single contribution of the Deaconess

Educating patients in proper self-care is one of the Hospital's great contributions to diabetic control.

Hospital to diabetes. Today there are two classes daily in which patients are taught to care for themselves. Medical students come regularly for lectures and, several times a year, three-day seminars are held for doctors from all parts of the United States. Special instruction in diabetic care is given to graduate nurses from other hospitals, and from time to time there are courses for technicians and doctors' secretaries.

To A Pioneer — Top Honors

From the Journal of the American Medical Association:

"The Distinguished Service Medal and Award of the American Medical Association for 1943 were conferred on Dr. Elliott Proctor Joslin, world famous as a contributor to our knowledge of diabetes and as an educator in that field.

"He is a member of the Association of American Physicians, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Physiological Society and other scientific organizations. He was the chairman of the Section on Practice of Medicine of the American Medical Association in 1924-25 and president of the Interstate Postgraduate Medical Association in 1936. He is honorary president of the American Diabetes Association.

"In 1932 Dr. Joslin received the Kober Medal of the Association of American Physicians. As a part of his contribution to education in his field, he published in 1916 the first edition of *The Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus*, now in its seventh edition; also *A Diabetic Manual* in 1918, which is now in its seventh edition. His publications include more than one hundred smaller contributions to medical literature in his field."

At the dedication of the GEORGE F. BAKER CLINIC on March 24, 1934, the keys to the Hospital were presented to Howard D. Brewer (second from the right), then President of the Board of Trustees of the Deaconess Hospital, by the late George F. Baker, Jr., son of the donor of the Clinic. Also present at the dedicatory ceremonies were the late Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, then President Emeritus of Harvard University, the late Bishops Charles Wesley Burns and William Lawrence. At the extreme right is Dr. Warren F. Cook, Executive Director of the Hospital.

Reward for Borrowing Time

To each diabetic patient who lives as long as he or she normally would live without diabetes, on the basis of life expectancy tables, the Hospital gives this medal.

As children seldom outlived their second year before insulin was discovered, the design symbolizes them as "explorers of uncharted seas."

In July 1948, the Advisory Committee of the Diabetic Fund of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company awarded the first two of these Victory Medals. Eligible for the Victory Medals are persons who contracted diabetes before the age of 25 years and who have survived at least a quarter of a century in health. A patient may receive the award if, at the end of this period, he shows no abnormalities upon clinical examination, by x-ray, and by examination of the eyes.

The former rarity of patients who lived with diabetes for 25 years without serious vascular complications is yielding to a more systematic attack on the disease. The Diabetic Fund expects that such medals may be awarded with increasing frequency as the years go on.

Waiting room of the Lahey Clinic.

The Lahey Clinic

In 1914 the eminent Dr. Frank H. Lahey began his thyroid work in a Deaconess Laboratory with a Benedict portable respirometer for estimating basal metabolism in connection with the study of goiter cases. By 1922 patients from all over New England, from the Mid-Atlantic states and from Canadian provinces were operated upon for thyroid disorders at the Deaconess Hospital. By 1924 the Lahey Clinic ranked third among the clinics of the United States, and its roster included patients from three foreign countries.

Surgery Scores

A recent study of more than 20,000 thyroid operations by the clinic shows the low mortality of 7/10 of one percent. Many of these operations have been severely complicated. In addition to

all general surgery, the Clinic has done 92 total removals of the stomach. Of the 2,200 patients who have undergone operations for cancer of the colon and rectum, 83 per cent were able to have radical removals, and of these 50 per cent are well today and without a recurrence for more than five years. Lahey Clinic surgeons have operated upon 240 patients for esophageal diverticulum, and more than 1,400 brain tumors have been removed by members of the Department of Neurosurgery.

Physicians Post Grad

Doctors from all countries come for postgraduate instruction. Seventy-six recent graduates now are receiving further training in the Clinic. During the past year, patients were treated from nearly every state in the Union and from six foreign countries. Through the years, the Lahey Clinic has developed a school of anesthesia in which it annually trains 10 physician anesthesiologists.

The list of the staff's achievements in relieving the sufferings of mankind is long. It includes their work with goiter sufferers with heart complications, the perfection of new methods of anesthesia, the development and modification of many techniques of neurosurgery, and delicate chest, lung and abdominal operations.

The wartime work of Dr. Lahey and members of his staff was outstanding. He was chairman of the National Service of Procurement and Assignment of physicians and surgeons for military

Dr. McKittrick was instrumental in opening the Palmer Out-Patient Clinics, which have greatly increased the usefulness of this building to those suffering from cancer.

Miss Sadie A. Hagen, one of the Deaconesses in the first New England Deaconess Training School, was the Superintendent of the Palmer while it was at Roxbury and, when it was moved to its present location, became Assistant to the Director of the Deaconess Hospital. When she retired in 1944, Miss Hagen had given a total of 42 years of devoted service to the Deaconess Association and the Deaconess Hospital.

One of Palmer Memorial's first patients was a minister, unable to take a mouthful of food by himself, who for seven years had to be turned in bed every two hours. In all those years he was nursed with such care that he never had a bed sore or an accident of any kind.

The radium nurse is loading an applicator with radon from a storage container. The small capsules of radon gas are placed in each hole of the small box on the left where they are stored until they are needed.

For sunshine and sociability the new solaria are rendezvous for all ages.

A General Hospital

Although the small Deaconess Hospital of six decades ago is now famous for its special skills in the treatment of cancer, diabetes, thyroid, brain and chest surgery, it has remained a general hospital — in fact a better general hospital because of the standards set by its specialties.

The Hospital annals are replete with martyrs to mankind. "Through such as he, God speaks and smiles upon the earth." This tribute to Dr. Lawrie Byron Morrison, who began his X-ray work in a basement room of the Deaconess Hospital thirty years ago, hangs in the foyer of the Hospital. Dr. Morrison, a devoted student of treatment by X-ray, became pre-eminent in its use. He put concern for his fellowmen above care for himself. He gave his life that others might live.

The pathology laboratory, with a sidelong glance at atomic study, has won international distinction.

They, Too, Are Immortal

From 1936 to 1946 Dr. F. Gorham Brigham was Chief of Medicine to both Deaconess and Palmer. With singular loyalty and devotion he represented the general staff members on the Administrative Staff of the Hospital, and through the late war years was the staff representative on the Executive Committee.

At this writing Dr. Richard B. Cattell of the Lahey Clinic and Dr. Howard F. Root of the Joslin group have become Chiefs of Surgery and Medicine respectively. Dr. Alexander Marble, assistant to Dr. Joslin since returning from the war, and Dr. Joseph H. Marks, roentgenologist to the Hospital since 1937, are also members of the Administrative Staff.

During the past two decades Dr. Shields Warren has built up

a department of Pathology in the Deaconess second to none in this country.

An international authority on radio activity, Dr. Warren was in charge of the Naval medical studies made in connection with the atomic bombing of Hiroshima in World War II and later studied the medical problems arising from the Bikini "Operations Crossroads" as Executive Officer of the Naval Medical Research Section. Also he became a member of the National Advisory Cancer Council as well as Medical Director of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Succeeding Mr. Clarence Williams, who gave 10 unselfish years of service, Warren F. Cook has served as Administrator and Executive Director since 1929.

The present Medical and Administrative Staffs, members of the Board of Trustees and Business Administration of the Hospital are appended in their entirety on pages 46 through 51.

The quaint apothecary is modern in service and in sound business.

First Graduating Class — '98

Adeliza Betts, right, was one of the first three to graduate. The others were Lilly May Brown, left, and A. L. Lundwall, the first nurse in charge of the operating room. She is now in Sweden.

(Below) A recent graduating class from the Deaconess Nursing School.

Women in White

The story of the Hospital would be far from complete without a tribute to its Nursing School and Nursing Service. The Deaconess cap has always symbolized good nursing, the product of careful training. Although 1945 was the School's most difficult year, the war-caused shortage of graduate nurses did not lower its ideals of standards. Sacrifice and devotion have transformed the early School of three registrants into a modern training school of more than 200 students. Now, through co-operation with the United States Public Health Service and the National League of Nursing Education, it is being enlarged to give increased numbers of young women the benefits of superior preparation and experience under specialists and to prepare a larger number for an enlarged Hospital.

The Gray Ladies and the Friends of the Deaconess have given countless hours to meeting needs.

They Were "Friends Indeed!"

In 1923, when a diabetic child was benefited by treatment at the Deaconess Hospital, the institution gained one of its warmest friends. Later, the boy's grateful mother headed the women's division in the Hospital's fund campaign of the early thirties. From that committee developed the "Friends of the Deaconess," an organization of devoted women which has provided many Hospital needs from year to year. In the Fiftieth Anniversary Year, the "Friends" made a gift of $30,000 to provide an operating room in the new building in memory of Dr. Daniel Fiske Jones. They are now in the process of raising an additional $30,000.

The "ministering angel" pictured below first offered her services to the Hospital in 1921 and has been an active volunteer worker ever since. Mrs. Alexander G. Grant has served as a Trustee, as President of the "Friends" and as a Nurses' Aide. For her long and devoted service to the Hospital she was awarded an Honorary Membership in the American Hospital Association and for her 4300 hours as an Aide the Red Cross gave her a special citation signed by the President of the United States and the President of the American Red Cross.

Medical Aides worked loyally during wartime help shortages.

Men, as well as women, answered the Hospital's call for volunteers during the critical years when the shortage of regular help became acute. Male Medical Aides were trained to give patients the same physical care which Nurses' Aides were giving.

They "Carried On"

The tasks of scrubbing tunnels, washing kitchens and other rooms, so necessary and yet so far from the glamorous work of the Hospital, were performed faithfully by these professional and business men after their own day's work. Without the selfless devotion of these men as well as the women volunteers it would have been utterly impossible for the Hospital to carry on its regular work.

. . . The healing is in her smiles as well as in her bottles.

Faith and Fortitude

Behind the New England Deaconess Hospital is a half-century of distinguished development and influence for good. With continued endeavor and support the Hospital's second half-century promises services to mankind far greater than those encompassed by today. With its debt of more than $1,000,000 entirely liquidated and all its departments, once owned by individual doctors, now under Hospital management, the Hospital looks forward with great hope to the next 50 years of service.

In 1896

More Room Still Needed

Public recognition of its services to mankind enabled the Deaconess Hospital to grow during its first half-century from its modest beginnings to a great institution, shown opposite, with potentialities far from fulfilled. With a sound foundation and a worldwide reputation, what can it not achieve in its second half-century?

In 1923

New England Deaconess Group ➡

In 1948

1. Deaconess General
2. Palmer Memorial
   for care and study of cancer
3. George F. Baker Clinic
   for care and study of diabetes
4. Nurses' Residence
5. Nurses' Apartments
6. Technician's Residence
7. Faculty House
8. Residence
9. Kent House residence
   for Nurses (does not show)

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2
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8
NEW ENGLAND DEACONESS HOSPITAL

Proposed new Central Building

Looming on the Horizon

Looming large on the horizon of Deaconess' service of tomorrow are two new buildings. With a constant waiting list of 600 patients daily, the Hospital needs more beds. At least 200 extra ones will be provided when the new Central Building is completed so that 5,000 more patients may be cared for annually. It also will enable the Hospital to centralize services now scattered throughout the many buildings of the Deaconess family. Centralization of operating rooms, laboratories, heating plant, etc., will provide maximum efficiency and cut operating costs to a minimum.

Great opportunity is offered in this new project for those wishing to endow medical teaching and research facilities, or for those who wish to memorialize loved ones and, at the same time, promote medical science and kindly care.

A Cancer Institute

The other new building will be the Cancer Institute, an eight story structure which will house research laboratories, a clinic for the evaluation of new diagnostics procedures and an auditorium. Eight to ten research beds will be provided by the Hospital and the Institute will give special emphasis to research on the application of atomic energy to cancer treatment.

Proposed new Cancer Institute

Business Administration

Officers of the Hospital

1948

President

Ernest G. Howes, 321 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Vice-Presidents

Alfred H. Avery, 19 Chestnut Street, Cambridge, Mass.
Howard D. Brewer, 12 East Worcester Street, Worcester, Mass.

Treasurer

Francis W. Capper, Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Boston, Mass.

Clerk

Vincent P. Clarke, 27 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Executive Committee

Stanley O. MacMullen, *Chairman*

Alfred H. Avery
John Barnard
*Francis W. Capper
*Vincent P. Clarke
John A. Dunn
Carl S. Ell
*Ernest G. Howes
Henry S. Rogerson
Howard W. Selby
Willliam B. Snow, Jr.

Howard F. Root, M.D., *Staff Representative*

* Ex officio

Board of Trustees

1948

Terms Expiring 1949

Frank G. Allen
Alfred H. Avery
Horace A. Carter
Paul F. Clark
Vincent P. Clarke
John A. Dunn
Roger I. Lee
Herbert E. Locke
Stanley O. MacMullen
Edward H. Redstone

Terms Expiring 1950

John Barnard
Howard D. Brewer
Miss Mabel T. Eager
Henry S. Rogerson
Howard W. Selby
J. P. Spang, Jr.
Donald B. Stanbro
Ralph E. Thompson
Mrs. William L. Young

Terms Expiring 1951

Mrs. Roscoe A. Carter
Elliott P. Joslin
William O. LeFavre
Frank H. Lahey
Matthew P. Scullin
William B. Snow, Jr.
Francis R. Carnegie Steele

Terms Expiring 1952

Francis W. Capper
Mrs. Alexander G. Grant
Lewis O. Hartman
Miles C. Higgins
Mrs. Eugene H. Mather
Charles O. Pengra
Leland Powers
Glenwood J. Sherrard
Mrs. Sheldon E. Wardwell
Edward E. Whiting

Terms Expiring 1953

Mrs. Charles F. Adams
Carl S. Ell
Sam T. Emery
Ernest G. Howes
J. Franklin McElwain
Robert H. Montgomery
C. Adrian Sawyer, Jr.
Mrs. E. N. Wrightington
Roy A. Young

Executive Administration

Warren F. Cook, *Executive Director*
Robert D. Lowry, *Assistant Director*
Homer S. Hughey, *Chaplain*

Department Heads

Miss Ellen Adams	*Personnel Director*
Joseph K. Chamberlin	*Purchasing Agent and Chief Pharmacist*
Walter C. Emery	*Laundry Manager*
Mrs. Gertrude S. Jameson	*Social Service Director*
Dr. Joseph H. Marks	*Roentgenologist*
Donald L. Sabine	*Superintendent of Maintenance*
Mrs. Eve Schandelmayer	*Executive Housekeeper*
Miss Margaret Shrader	*Superintendent of Nurses*
Miss Bertina Terkelsen	*Office Manager*
Dr. Shields Warren	*Pathologist*
Miss Pamela Whitney	*Director of Volunteer Service*
Miss Effie May Winger	*Dietitian in Chief*

Medical and Administrative Staffs

1948

Administrative Staff

Howard F. Root, M.D., *Chairman*
F. Gorham Brigham, M.D.
Richard B. Cattell, M.D.
Alexander Marble, M.D.
Shields Warren, M.D., *Secretary*
Joseph H. Marks, M.D.
Leland S. McKittrick, M.D.

DEACONESS DIVISION

Surgeons

Richard B. Cattell, M.D., *Surgeon in Chief*

Hollis L. Albright, M.D.
Bentley P. Colcock, M.D.
Frank H. Lahey, M.D.
Charles A. Lamb, M.D.
Halsey Beach Loder, M.D.
Charles C. Lund, M.D.
Leland S. McKittrick, M.D.
Samuel F. Marshall, M.D.
Joe Vincent Meigs, M.D.
Theodore C. Pratt, M.D.
Fred A. Simmons, M.D.
Neil W. Swinton, M.D.
Irving J. Walker, M.D.
Kenneth W. Warren, M.D.
Paul A. Younge, M.D.

Physicians

Howard F. Root, M.D., *Physician in Chief*

Frank N. Allan, M.D.
Theodore L. Badger, M.D.
C. Cabell Bailey, M.D.
Elmer C. Bartels, M.D.
George O. Bell, M.D.
Allen G. Brailey, M.D.
F. Gorham Brigham, M.D.
Robert W. Buck, M.D.
Walter S. Burrage, M.D.
John W. Cass, Jr., M.D.
Arthur A. Cushing, M.D.
Donat P. Cyr, M.D.
James A. Evans, M.D.
Frank P. Foster, M.D.
John L. Fromier, M.D.
Hugh P. Greeley, M.D.
Albert A. Hornor, M.D.
Lyman H. Hoyt, M.D.
Lewis M. Hurxthal, M.D.
Harriet D. James, M.D.
Stewart H. Jones, M.D.
Sara M. Jordan, M.D.
Allen P. Joslin, M.D.
Elliott P. Joslin, M.D.
Lewis W. Kane, M.D.
Everett D. Kiefer, M.D.
Donald S. King, M.D.
Roger I. Lee, M.D.
James S. Mansfield, M.D.
Alexander Marble, M.D.
F. William Marlow, Jr., M.D.
Francis E. McDonough, M.D.
David McC. McKell, M.D.
H. Archibald Nissen, M.D.
John W. Norcross, M.D.
W. Richard Ohler, M.D.
A. Seymour Parker, Jr., M.D.
Leroy E. Parkins, M.D.
Carey M. Peters, M.D.
John R. Ross, M.D.
David I. Rutledge, M.D.
Dwight L. Siscoe, M.D.
Francis H. Smith, M.D.
Carlton R. Souders, M.D.
Richard P. Stetson, M.D.
William B. Stevens, M.D.
James H. Townsend, M.D.
Martin L. Tracey, M.D.
Eleanor A. Waskow, M.D.
Conrad Wesselhoeft, M.D.
Priscilla White, M.D.
S. Allen Wilkinson, M.D.

Anesthetists

Urban H. Eversole, M.D.
Leo V. Hand, M.D.
Morris J. Nicholson, M.D.
Robert Orr, M.D.
Edwin R. Ruzicka, M.D.

Bacteriologist

Harold B. Kenton, Ph.D.

Cardiologist

Burton E. Hamilton, M.D.

Oral Surgeons

Varaztad H. Kazanjian, M.D., D.M.D.
Harold A. Kent, D.M.D.
Leroy M. S. Miner, M.D., D.M.D.

Dermatologists

C. Marshall Crawford, M.D.
C. Guy Lane, M.D.
Ethel M. Rockwood, M.D.

Gynecologists

Henry T. Hutchins, M.D.
Frank A. Pemberton, M.D.

Laryngologists

Carl H. Ernlund, M.D.
John R. Frazee, M.D.
Walter B. Hoover, M.D.
Frank D. Lathrop, M.D.
Lyman Richards, M.D.
Harold G. Tobey, M.D.
Francis L. Weille, M.D.

Neurologists

James B. Ayer, M.D.
G. Colket Caner, M.D.
John B. Dynes, M.D.
Oscar J. Raeder, M.D.
Walter I. Tucker, M.D.

Neurosurgeons

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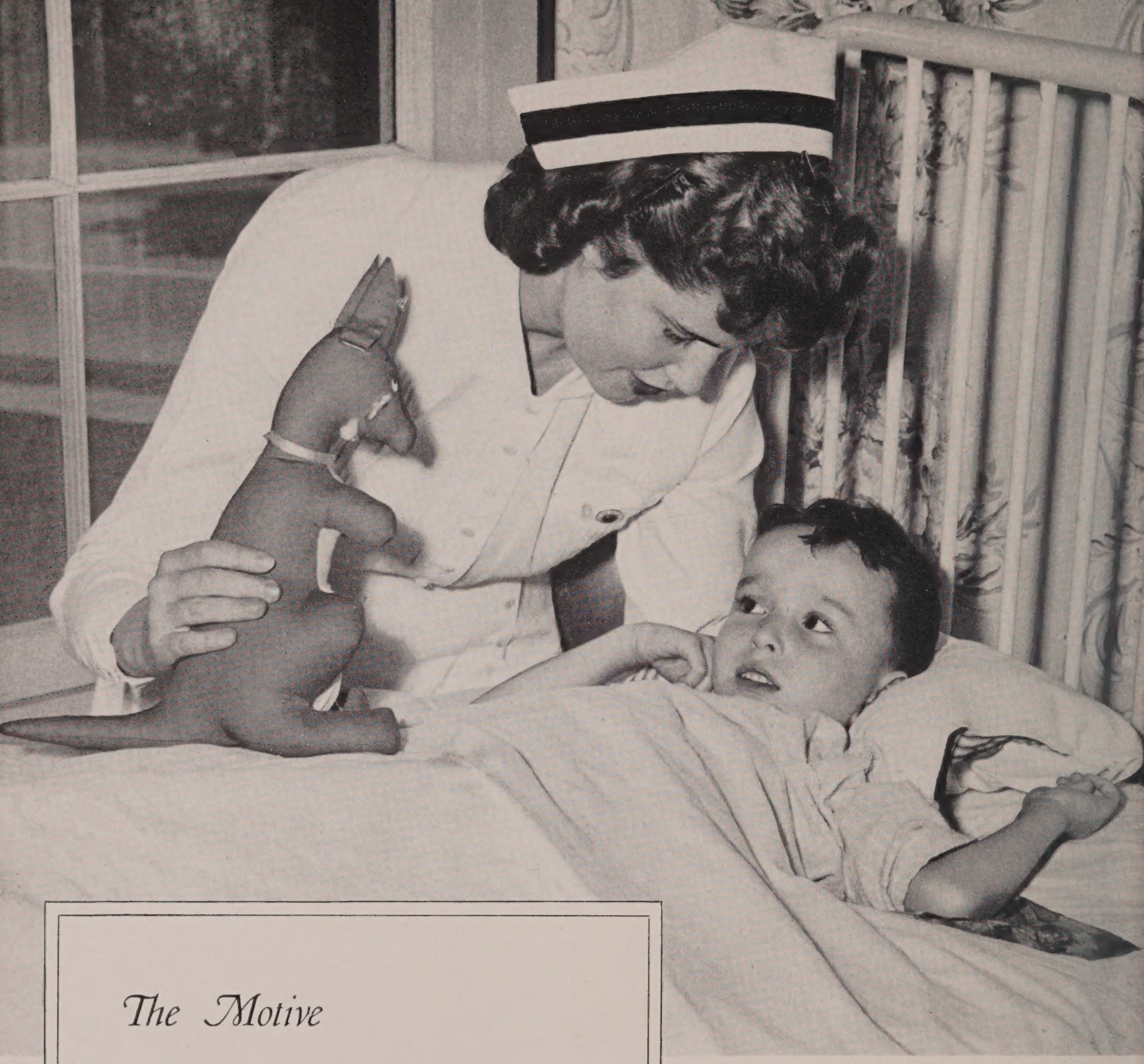

The Motive

behind the growth of the Deaconess Hospital has been the instinct and desire to care for those sufferers who are not able to care for themselves. The need is greater today than it has ever been. Why not let skilled workers be the servants of your good will?

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